The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY OCTOBER 26, 1896. XXXV—NO. 32

MASSILLON'S NIGHT.

A Splendid Reception at Major McKinley's.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN.

The Marching Clubs from Massillon Halt Before the Major—An Address Full of Fatherly Advice—The Fine Appearance of the Clubs Everywhere Spoken of.

CANTON, Oct. 22.—Of all the delegations that have visited Major McKinley, not one has marched up the Market street hill with the precision of the Young Men's Sound Money Club and the Massillon Colored Men's McKinley Club. These two organizations, brilliantly uniformed, and ably captained, with spirited drum corps, and enthusiasm that broke loose in the presence of the Major, arrived about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. They were expected. The arch of electric lights in the speaking stand was turned on, and Mrs. McKinley honored the occasion with her presence. Several thousand Cantonians filled the street and adjoining yards, and the campaign troops from Massillon were cheered as they fell into position with the ease and dexterity of long drilled military men President T. Harvey Smith acted as spokesman, delivering the following preliminary remarks:

"Major McKinley:—As chairman of the Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club of Massillon, I have the honor in behalf of its members and of many citizens of our city to express to you their greeting and good will and to you their earnest and vigorous support at the coming election.

"To the Republicans of Massillon your name has become a household word. We know much of your history, both as a citizen and as a public official. We have learned to love and respect you for your dignified and upright manhood, for your pure and devoted home life, and your unimpeachable and brilliant record as a statesman. Although we feel a just and a pardonable pride in having in our own county, as one of our own neighbors, a citizen whom the members of a great political party with one accord have called to be a candidate for the highest office in the gift of any people, our interest in your success is not prompted by local pride merely; we have material interests at stake; our industrial wealth is very great; our quarries of fine building stone are almost inexhaustible; and the rich agricultural district surrounding us, much of which is underlaid with thick veins of excellent coal, is unsurpassed for fertility and productiveness.

"Under the wise legislation proposed and championed by yourself in the administration of President Harrison, our shops and factories afforded steady employment at good wages to hundreds of workingmen now idle With our shops and factories running at full time, the farmers of the neighborhood found ready sale for all their surplus products, where now the markets are sluggish and overstocked. Is it not in accordance with the nature of things that the hundreds present this evening from our city should wish for a return of the prosperity enjoyed from 1888 to 1892?

"We are not of the number who believe that prosperity will return if we call fifty-three cents worth of silver one dollar; our present dollar is satisfactory. We are concerned more in the questions that pertain to getting possession of it. We believe that the first step toward better times is your elevation to the office of President of the United States; with that will come the restoration of business confidence, followed by a pouring into the arteries of trade of the millions of money now idle, afraid of unsafe and uncertain investment. These conditions, with legislation in harmony with your own views, following a period of four years of depression, will result, we believe, in an era of good feeling and prosperity unparalleled in the history of our country.

"In this faith we come wishing you God speed and pledging you our loyal support. Members of the Marching Club and citizens of Massillon, I have the honor to present to you the next President of the United States."

With long and hearty cheers on every side of him, Major McKinley stepped forward, and with manifestations of earnestness and personal interest, delivered his last and best speech of the day, as follows:

"My fellow citizens:—It is peculiarly gratifying to me to have the young men of Massillon, representing two clubs, make this call upon me tonight; and I am glad to have the assurance that in the pending contest your votes will be given for the great Republican party, which stands for what is good in government and is noble in the American name. Massillon has always been very dear to me Although a citizen of Canton, I have always felt the deepest interest and had the closest relations with our neighboring city, and I recall tonight, as memory sweeps like a mighty current that among my earliest public trusts, I am indebted to some of the old Republicans of Massillon, for having first announced and supported my candidacy. (Applause.) I suppose there is scarcely a young man in this Sound Money Club that I have not known from earliest manhood. One young man told me tonight that the first time he had ever attended a political meeting he was a lad of six years and was taken by his father to a meeting in Massillon which I addressed. He is a voter today, as are hundreds of you from that city. I have always had the deepest interest in young men; they are ever an inspiration to me. The whole future is before them. There is nothing which they can not attain by industry, integrity and earnestness in life; and let me say to the young men here assembled, that there is nothing in all the world that counts for so much as a pure and unsullied life. (Great applause). There is nothing on this earth that will serve you so well as a good name; when you have that, all else waits upon you. I do not like the doctrine of classes and caste in this country.

"I would rather preach the gospel of hope, than of despair. I bid my fellow countrymen look up, rather than give up. (Continued cheering) I would rather counsel them with encouragement than with discouragement. We have discouragements enough without being told of them all the time; (Laughter and great applause) and while discouragements are sometimes hard to bear, yet the high-spirited, mettled young man is only spurred to greater activity by them. I am glad to know that you have enlisted in the ranks of the Republican party It is a party that inspires the noblest endeavor in public as well as in private affairs; and it is to the glory of our institutions that we recognize no sections, no nationalities, no classes, no colors; but men of all nationalities and all colors are equal citizens in this great free Republic of ours. (Tremendous applause) I thank you for this call. I congratulate you upon your splendid appearance, and I hope you will come over to Canton and see us very often, as I may probably be prevented from coming to see you this year as has been my custom for so many years in the past. I thank you and bid you good night." (Three cheers were then enthusiastically given)

'TWAS A GREAT MEETING

J. J. Grant and Edward Welsch Speak at Newman.

OLD TIMERS IN LINE AGAIN.

The Newman Correspondent Offers Some Interesting Comments on the Mining Situation—The 45 Cent Proposition Rejected By a Very Large Majority.

NEWMAN, Oct. 23.—J. J. Grant and Edward Welsch, of Canton, addressed the largest political meeting our village has had since the days when Major McKinley accommodated us with one of his masterly speeches. Our school house was crowded with enthusiastic citizens, and both gentlemen delivered able addresses, and no doubt did considerable good. We were highly pleased to notice quite a number of old time Republicans present who had drifted away from the old party and affiliated with the Populistic fallacy. We are glad to see them return to their first love. A good sized delegation attended from Canal Fulton, bringing with them their celebrated glee club, which took the entire audience by storm.

Our prediction that the miners would reject the 45 cents per ton rate, has been verified by the popular vote, giving a majority of 7 to 1, the advice of our officials to the contrary notwithstanding. But few miners of the Massillon district voted, for the reason that they do not belong to the organization. Had their votes been counted the majority against the 45 cent rate would have been largely increased. The miners have taken the case in their own hands, and our officials have signified their willingness to carry out their instructions; so the rumor coming from Cleveland that a miners' mass meeting is to be held to reconsider their vote, at the request of the officials, is all bosh. And when the price of mining is to be less than 61 cents per ton, the miners are the proper parties to be notified, and the reasons therefor.

DISCIPLES OF WALTON.

BOLIVAR, Oct. 23.—There four men fishing in the river, north of town It is rumored that they are all famous Massillonians, namely, Dr. D. S. Gardner, City Treasurer W. B. Martin, Dr. T. C Miller and J. C. Corns, but the report has not been verified. The rapidity with which these sportsmen are robbing the old Tuscarawas of its inhabitants is alarming, and citizens fear the utter extermination of the local finny tribe.

FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 23.—Edward Herman and Miss Della Heinbuch were united in marriage, Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock, in the St. John's church, at Massillon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. After the ceremony the happy couple was driven to the pleasant farm home of the bride's parents, where a bounteous supper was served. The house was beautifully decorated with potted plants. A large number of friends were present. The presents received were both numerous and costly. They will make their future home in their new residence, north of town. We wish them joy and prosperity in their journey through life...McClintock & Atkinson's fun makers are booked for a week's engagement at Leonard's opera hall, beginning October 26. From reports they give a very good show.

SONGSTERS FOR M'KINLEY.

EAST GREENVILLE, Oct. 23.—A McKinley and Hobart Glee club has been organized here by Messrs. Richard Price and Samuel Evans, two of the best vocalists in the county, and will make its first appearance at the political meeting at Beech Grove tonight. It is composed of sixteen members.

WEST BROOKFIELD NEWS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Oct. 24 —A concert will be given in the M. E. church, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, for the benefit of the Epworth League.

L. L McConnell is moving into the John Jones property.

Mrs. Mary Peasly has been spending the past week with her mother, Mrs. Harriet Smith.

Messrs. Clarence Smith and Harvey Miller each spent a few days in this vicinity this week.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 27c at druggists.

THE BOY MAYOR'S TALK

He Tells a Tale to Massillon Populists.

AND A STRANGE TALE IT IS.

Mrs. Sherwood Drapes Mr. Bryan's Picture With the Flag—James A. Rice Tells All He Knows About Politics—A Large Audience Present to Hear Him.

The silver meeting conducted by the local Democrats and Populists last night was a quiet affair. Though the opera house was crowded there was lack of enthusiasm. There was neither club nor band to greet the speaker, James A. Rice, of Canton, on his arrival, and that gentleman made his way to the hall virtually unattended. He was accompanied from Canton by Mrs. Rice, Mrs. I. R. Sherwood and several other ladies, and therefore the chairs upon the stage were assigned to them and the Young Ladies' Bryan Club, of this city. The latter sang and were heartily applauded.

Mrs. Sherwood waited until the audience was seated and then proceeded to drape a flag about Mr. Bryan's picture to the delight of the multitude.

E. S. Howells, chairman of the meeting, introduced Mr. Rice with a brief speech, thanking the local Democrats and the committee for the honor conferred by his appointment. Of Mr. Rice, Chairman Howells said he was young in years but old in experience; a man who has, without a blemish, administered the affairs of the largest city in Stark county. Mr. Rice arose amid a storm of applause and called upon the people in the rear of the hall to take front seats as "I intend to divulge some open secrets." Without delay the speaker began and the following are paragraphs taken from time to time from his address:

"I will not delay," said Mr. Rice, "but will at once turn my attention to the issues of this campaign. Have you ever known in any campaign of the past, any great party to resort to measures and circulate such ridiculous falsehoods as have the gold standard advocates? Have you ever known a party to resort to such nonsense? But what more can you expect; with the tidal wave that has turned toward them during the past few weeks they should be driven to desperation. It is folly for this party to endeavor to separate the two standard metals, gold and silver, and never until this fall did any political party dare to loosen its hold on silver, and that party, excuse me for speaking of a dead thing, is the National Democratic party. Does not the St. Louis platform favor bi metallism?

"In Canton they say I am too young to talk money, but the truth from an infant is better, it seems to me, than reversed statements from the old and experienced

"There are many queer things to be answered by the gold standard people if they dare speak. You have heard McKinley and others from this very platform speak for both gold and silver. Now why the change? Now, my fellow citizens, (referring to the Republicans in the hall) why have you changed? Because they say support a single gold standard, or do you stand by your principles of the past, upheld by your leaders then."

Here Mr. Rice grew peculiarly funny on the subject of McKinley, Hanna, their "free excursions," and their "antics upon a gold plank"

Referring to Major McKinley Mr. Rice said: "Whatever Hanna, of Cleveland says, we have a small voice in Canton which says, 'Me, too, Mark.'"

"Just the other day," continued Mr. Rice, "I talked with a man who said: 'I don't like Bryan; he is a tool in the hands of the silver mine owners and was receiving from them $6,000 a year to lecture for silver' I asked for his authority and he said, 'Thurston and the Cleveland Leader' The Leader—why, it will lie, beg or steal, just as Hanna dictates. You say that Bryan gets $6,000 from the silver people," said I. "Now, will you admit that it will cost the Republican party $100,000,000 during this campaign? The fellow said no, but finally admitted that the party had expended fully $6,000 000 during the past three months; yet Bryan is a tool. Of course they can mine gold with tools This $6,000,000 would pay Bryan for speaking for silver for 1,000 years.

"Now what caused McKinley to change body and soul for gold? Now in 1890 did he not favor silver? He said, "I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country; give it equal credit with gold. I want the double standard.' Why has McKinley made this change? He taught us that silver should have its place alongside of gold. We have all admired McKinley as a public man, but has he told you why he has changed so materially in his views? Is that not enough to make any man think, who has to toil for his daily bread? You will be sorry when it is too late to act At Toledo, in 1891, McKinley assailed most discriminatingly Grover Cleveland for assailing silver. Today they ask you to support the policy they denounced Cleveland and party for adopting. I knew Grover Cleveland was a big man, but I did not think he could succeed in drawing the entire Republican party to his way of thinking.

"Now, referring to patriotism—who are the patriots? Surely not these men in Wall street who, during the late war, forced Abraham Lincoln to carry on the rebellion on paper money. Why, when he asked them to give back the gold for furtherance of the cause they said, 'Certainly we will,' and asked 36 per cent. for the loan. Talk of aristocracy in this country. We have but one class of aristocracy, that of virtue and intelligence. Would an aristocracy of Hanna's be like this?"

And much more of the same sort.

Mayor Rice took pains to correct a statement credited to him in Canton, by which he encouraged lawlessness in order to secure a livelihood through the workhouse. According to Mr. Rice's explanation it was a case of making a mountain out of an ant hill. He admitted that he did say to several men, "Come before me and I will send you to the workhouse," but he intended the remark for a jest. The affair came about on the day of the issue of McKinley's letter of acceptance. Mayor Rice passed a squad of men and they said, referring to McKinley's letter, "This is what we want; we want work" The Mayor remarked that if that was what they wanted, to manage in some way to come before him and they would get it. The Mayor may not have been sincere, but it is rather below the dignity of the chief official of a corporation to make an ascertion of this kind, It is but one of many unbecoming remarks made by Mr. Rice.

Mr. Rice closed his speech by saying that W. J. Bryan's nomination was not alone the act of man. God, he claimed, had furnished the inspiration. Mr. Rice referred many times to his incumbency as mayor of Canton, stating that in his campaigns he had never passed the workingman by, nor had he ever refrained from grasping him by the hand in the most friendly manner.

CARLISLE IN KENTUCKY.

Special Police Appointed to Prevent Disturbance.

THE LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Bryan in Illinois—His Arraignment of Gold Democrats—A Big Failure at Cleveland in Which Thousands of Dollars are Involved—A Stage Held up.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

BOWLING GREEN, Oct. 24.—Extraordinary measures have been taken to prevent disturbance or indignity to Secretary Carlisle. Mayor Mallery appointed a large number of special policemen, who are to stand in different parts of the house and use vigorous methods with any disturbing element. The city never had such a crowd as came today All are anxious to show the secretary the high esteem in which he is held in southern Kentucky. Many called to see him at the hotel. The free silver Democrat candidate for Congress has abandoned his intention of a division of time, but will answer the secretary after he is through. Mr. Carlisle was presented by Wells Covington. At 1 p. m. he was given an ovation and began his speech shortly after. There was no disturbance.

LOOK OUT FOR TROUBLE.

An Accident at the Tabernacle Some of These Days.

CANTON, Oct. 23.—If Canton has a board of building inspectors, like Massillon, they should get to work on the Tabernacle. The other night a large audience assembled to hear Mrs Helen Gougar She had scarcely spoken ten minutes when a crash occurred, and the north gallery was seen to settle under its weight of human beings. The audience was perceptibly affected, and was about to make a rush for the doors, when Mrs. Kate Sherwood, with ready tact, arose from her seat and began to sing the stirring old song "America." The audience at once took up the refrain, and a panic was averted and order finally restored.

An investigation showed that one of the posts that supported the gallery had sunk into the floor to the depth of five or six inches, thereby allowing the gallery to settle to that extent. In 1890 while James G. Blaine was speaking to an immense audience, a similar crack occurred, and a panic averted by the prompt and cool headed work of Blaine and Major McKinley. Some of these days those pillars may settle again, and the crowd may be less easily controlled. In such an event lives would be lost.

NORWALK MARRIAGES.

Cupid is Being Kept Very Busy in That City.

NORWALK, Oct. 23.—Otto Harter, formerly a druggist in this city, was married last night to Miss Georgie Smith, daughter of W. O Smith

Edward Cline, of Kenton, was married last night to Miss Mary Clapp, of this city

Will McCullis and Miss Jessie Chaffe, both of Norwalk, were married Wednesday morning.

Burt W. Welsh and Miss May Keating, of Clarksville, were married here on Tuesday.

CAPTURED IN MASSILLON.

J. Warren, Who Escaped from Canton Officers, Located Here

CANTON, Oct. 24.—J. Warren, who has conducted a questionable dancing show in North Market street, was re-arrested yesterday, by order of Prosecuting Attorney Bow. Warren had been warned to discontinue the vulgar performance, and did close the place, but for only a day. He managed to slip out of Justice Robertson's office, Friday afternoon, and escaped to Massillon. Mrs. Warren followed, but was shadowed by Constable Krumlauf and Deputy Sheriff Stone. Warren was soon located and returned to Canton.

IN PROBATE COURT.

Daniel H. McFarren, a Sugar Creek township farmer, has assigned to Wm H. Shatter. The assets are estimated at $8,000 and the liabilities at $6,000.

The will of George Machamer, of Lake township, has been filed for probate.

Gustave Gesswein has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Dore, of Canton.

A marriage license has been granted to Edward J. Krear and Laura J. Clark, of Canal Fulton.

CROWDS AT CANTON.

Another Day of Many Speeches for Major McKinley.

WHAT THE DELEGATIONS BRING.

The Campaign Too Much for Pretty Nearly Everybody Actively Connected with It Except the Nominee—The Major Continues as Bright and Strong as Ever.

CANTON, Oct. 24.—A week ago it looked as though the season of busy Saturdays was over, but delegation after delegation has since been entered on Captain Heistand's assignment book, and this day promises to make demands upon Major McKinley almost as numerous as last Saturday. The way the Major bears up under the strain is something marvellous. As the end of the campaign draws near he seems to absorb new strength, and spirits, and infuses the latter into all about him. Though the central figure in this work he stands the pressure better than any of his assistants Weeks ago Private Secretary Boyle had to go off for ten days to recuperate. Private Stenographer Cooper is under the weather, and H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, has sent on his secretary to do substitute duty for a while. Samuel Saxton is at home pretty thoroughly used up, and everybody else is tired—except the Major.

Nearly every delegation brings some substantial tribute for the McKinley household. This week presents of butter, strawberries, squashes, and red apples have been added to the family larder. A Kansas admirer sent a cannon made of corn cobs, a down east friend sent a big gold bug. Two chairs turned up, and a table decorated with cancelled postage stamps to resemble mosaic work. Then there was a silver statuette, a beautiful mirror, and a packing case filled with cough drops and heaven knows what else

As everybody has observed, the McKinley "lawn" is now as bald as an egg. Scores of curious people constantly hover about the windows, and thereby hangs a tale. The other evening, after dark, the Major having finished his day's speech making, left the library and walked into the parlor, on the other side of the house. Here he is supposed to enjoy strict privacy, and the curtains are commonly drawn. On this particular evening they weren't, but the Major did not know it. He was in fine humor, and closing the door, cracked his heels together, and sat down to the piano, where he played the few chords that most people do not know are at his command. The dignified ex-governor could not see that he was being observed, and having finished his musical flourish, was surprised to hear round after round of cheering, proceeding from every window, where curious crowds had gathered. Shocked at being found at play, the Major ran to cover, and now the stranger is pretty sure to find the curtains attended to every evening.

One of the first visitors at the house this morning was Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, and formerly minister to Russia He has come in from a speaking tour and is feeling very sanguine over the prospects.

Delegations began to arrive at 5 o'clock in the morning. There were 400 in the first party from Lebanon and Berks county, Pa. They waited until 9 o'clock before marching up, and were presented by ex-Mayor J. R Kinney, of Reading, Pa., and J. Victor Smith, of Lebanon county. Many Democrats were in the first party, and heard the speech with enthusiasm.

Second came the 300 members of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange and the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, of Chicago. Harvey S. Hayden spoke for them and the Major was at his best in responding.

The third speech at 10 o'clock was heard by a large crowd from Elmira, Corning, Bath, Cuba, Hornellsville and Jamestown, N. Y. These people were wild with enthusiasm, and left the yard with reluctance.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Rohr Meet With an Accident.

Daniel Rohr and wife, who reside in Jackson township, were driving east on Tremont street, in a spring wagon, Friday evening, about four o'clock. At the intersection of Tremont and Erie streets a force of men were placing some wires in position. A heavy wire was hanging across Tremont street not more than six feet above the ground It is said that the workingmen yelled to Mr. Rohr to stop when they saw that he intended to pass that way, but if they did he did not hear them. The horse passed under the wire which struck Mr. and Mrs Rohr with such force as to throw both from the wagon. They were carried into the Sailer Hotel and Dr. Dunon was summoned. Neither were seriously injured, though both were badly shaken up Mr Rohr is about eighty-five years old. It was at first thought that his skull was fractured, but the injury proved to be only a scalp wound. Mr. and Mrs Rohr were taken to their home in Willaman's ambulance.

Lecture Course.

Oct. 28, the Rev. Thos. Dixon, jr., "The New Woman;" Nov. 20, John P. D. John, D. D, "Did God Make Man or Did Man Make God?" Dec. 28, Prof. John B. DeMotte, "The Harp of the Senses or the Secret of Character Building," illustrated with stereopticon views, Jan. 22, Ariel Ladies' Sextette, (Smith Sisters;) Feb. 9, George R. Wendling, "Unseen Realities;" March 12, Alexander Black, "A Capital Courtship," (picture play) Season tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50c extra, on sale at Bahney's book store.

STORY OF A BRAVE MAN.

Philo Bruce, a Native of Stark County, and His Honorable Record.

Philo Bruce died at his home in Ravenna on Saturday. He was born in Stark county in 1844 and leaves behind him a much honored reputation His war record is particularly interesting. He was one of the few men in the United States who received a pension of $72 a month, which he certainly deserved, for at the siege of Knoxville he was literally shot to pieces. A shell took off his left arm near the elbow, his left leg, the calf of his right leg, and a part of his left side. He was carried home on a pillow, and nursed back to life by a faithful sister. He served several times as county recorder and was a most successful and expert one-armed hunter and marksman. He will receive a regulation military burial.

Hon. Harvey Wells fell from a second story window of his residence at Wellston, breaking his right leg above the knee, his left arm twice, and otherwise badly injuring him He had been sick for some time and was delirious.

Samuel Hart, a Portsmouth farmer, was fatally injured by being thrown from his buggy down a fifty foot embankment.

Henry Tibbe, a wealthy citizen of Washington, Mo., aged 77 years, is dead. He was the inventor and patentee of the now world famed "Missouri Meerschaum" corn cob pipe.

In the Kansas State Reform school, is a 12-year-old incorrigible, Alonzo Hart, jr., whom his parents, after four years of trouble, were obliged to send away. The youthful Alonzo robbed houses, stores and stole horses He began his criminal career at the age of eight, and only shortly out of dresses; his first escapade being the stealing of all the bibles, prayer books and hymnals from a church.

TIME AND NICKELS.

Former Fixed, the Latter Contributed, and Mr. Shufelt is Ready.

Edward Shufelt's glorious scheme and avowed intention of mounting a store box on the public square some afternoon and showering upon the tumultuous crowd which he is positive will at once surround him, handful after handful of five cent pieces, and by the resultant scramble to illustrate the effect of free silver on the country, lacks but two things for its consummation. The first of these is the afternoon. Any afternoon will not do, but it must be one when the streets are crowded. Then again Mr Shufelt, while he modestly admits of being the author of the plan, is of the opinion that some of the many thousands of Republicans who are waiting for an opportunity to do something for their country should not be denied this chance to show their devotion, but should be allowed to take it upon themselves to see that the nickels are not lacking on the chosen afternoon. Mr. Shufelt had originally intended to look after that matter himself and only turned from that cause that he might offer encouragement to the scrambling thousands who are dying for something to do.

ON PIKE'S PEAK.

A Massillonian Has a Merry Ride Down the Big Hill.

George Swan, for a number of years employed on THE INDEPENDENT, who represented the Canton printers at the recent convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Colorado Springs, Colo, had one experience during his trip that he is not liable to forget for some time. A party of the delegates, of whom George was one, went to the top of Pike's Peak, on the inclined railroad, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. On the way down they did not enjoy themselves so well. At a point on the road where the grade was a thousand feet to the mile, the cylinder head of the locomotive blew out, utterly disabling the engine, and the train started down the track at a terrific speed. Fortunately, the brakes on the car held, and the trainmen succeeded in stopping the train. The party made the remainder of the descent on foot, to the street car line, but their troubles were not yet over. The street car in which the printers were seated had hardly got started when a brake beam broke and again they had a merry ride down the hill. This time they ran into a car which preceded them and they just had time to get on solid ground when the car following them smashed into the car they had vacated By a unanimous vote they decided to walk the rest of the way, and reached the city without further accident.

A SUBSTITUTE NAMED.

Charles R. Miller Nominated for Elector.

SALEM, O., Oct. 24.—Owing to the death of W. K. Miller, of Canton, Republican candidate for elector in the Eighteenth district, which occurred last night, his name has been taken off the ticket, and that of his son, Charles R. Miller, substituted therefor. Mr. W. K. Miller is related to Major McKinley by marriage, and was extremely anxious to cast an electoral vote for him.

THE RECORD VOTE.

McKinley Gaining Steadily in the Postal Card Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 —The Record's great postal card vote shows the following result today:

	McKinley.	Bryan.
Kentucky	4,185	4,890
Minnesota	5,866	1,564
South Dakota	1,357	595
North Dakota	679	235
Kansas	6,000	3,123
Wisconsin	9,350	2,090
Michigan	11,499	3,543
Nebraska	5,073	2,083
Indiana	13,260	5,374
Iowa	13,581	4,568
Missouri	8,584	8,370
Illinois	17,736	5,941
Chicago City	67,238	14,064

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt $262,-$29,630.

John H. Williams, of Massillon, is not making frantic and undignified appeals for votes. He happens to be a competent, level headed man, and when elected representative will fill the office worthily.

Never have the affairs of the probate court been administered with more regard for the security of the interests entrusted it than by Judge Wise. We have in him an industrious, high-minded man of affairs—one whose business experience and legal training have fitted him most admirably for the place.

Congressman Tayler has spoken in every corner of his district, and he has spoken well. Mr. Tayler believes in protection. Especially does he believe that when we have legislated to get back "that lost job," which Major McKinley talks about, we must legislate to protect our working people from an influx of ignorant and undesirable foreigners, incompetent to become one with us in developing our country. Mr. Tayler rejoices in the presence here of the clean and strong elements we have drawn from abroad, but he believes that we need now to put the bars up higher than they have been and admit to citizenship only such persons as are deserving of the high privilege.

Civic pride is something we need so much—it is something that would do so much for us, and it is a great pity we have no organization working, outside of strictly utilitarian lines, to promote it. The council could help along wonderfully by broadening the scope of its legislation. To illustrate what THE INDEPENDENT means it prints an editorial from a New York paper, showing the character of the work in progress there:

"As the finest street in the finest city in the country, Fifth avenue is a national rather than a local thoroughfare. It will accordingly give joy to the heart of the nation to know that Fifth avenue is finally to be paved in a manner worthy of its reputation and rank. The new pavement will correspond with the splendor of architecture and display of wealth which has made this historic street the delight of New York and the admiration of the country visitor.

"The noisy granite is to go, and with it goes every obstruction and objectionable feature. Asphalt from Washington Square to Central Park; hydrants and letter-box posts to go to the side streets; all unsightly sign boards and advertising schemes to go out of existence; a clear, clean, smooth, noiseless, model street, in fact—such is the programme now being carried out by the commissioner of public works, Gen. Collis."

Of course we cannot pave all Massillon with asphalt, but we can get rid of many unsightly objects. There are too many poles and they disfigure our best streets. The cloud of wires ought to be strung through the alleys, and the old and unused lamp posts might as well be removed altogether. There are a dozen other little things that could be done, and if they were done the beauty would be very greatly enhanced, without much, if any cost.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

The view of our free silver friends that under existing conditions the price of farm products is steadily and necessarily depressed, has received a staggering blow within the past few weeks by the rise in wheat, which has gone up some 30 cents a bushel, and is thought by many to be likely to reach the dollar mark. The fact is convincing proof, to those willing to be convinced, that wheat will continue to rise and fall, in obedience to the law of supply and demand, and that our present sound and stable currency has nothing to do with its fluctuations. It is interesting to know that in San Francisco every ship that can be engaged has been chartered to carry wheat. The estimated amount of wheat to go out within the next ten days is 3,000,000 centals. Exports from the first of the month to date amount ed to 1,076,334 centals, valued at $1,393,950. Practically all of this was shipped within the past three days, being included in seven cargoes. For the entire month of October, 1895, the exports were but 2,-000,301 centals, valued at $1,747,438.

From Portland this is the story: Clearances from the beginning of the season to date have been the largest in the history of the port, amounting to 1,065,418 bushels, against 492,631 bushels last year, and slightly over 500,000 bushels two years ago. There are now twenty-eight grain ships in port, aggregating 41,770 tons, all engaged. Ships en route comprise thirty-six vessels, mostly chartered, aggregating 56,920 tons. This time last year 66,916 tons were on the way, and two years ago 43,525 tons. The rise of 30 cents per bushel since the season opened means a gain of about $5,000,000 to the growers of the Northwest, and many who sold the latter part of last week found themselves for the first time in years free from debt, in some cases paying off mortgages not due for two years yet.

The short crop in India has occasioned this sudden foreign demand, and as about one-half of the spring wheat crop and nearly all of the corn crop are still in the farmers' hands, they will be benefitted by the rise. It is a curious circumstance that while wheat has gone up something like 35 per cent, silver is worth 5 per cent. less than when the grain flurry began. All this must be very discouraging to the free silver agitators, but the farmer, even though he may be a follower of Bryan, will doubtless be willing to accept the material benefit. The Popocrats are inclined to attribute the increasing price of wheat to the wicked machinations of Mr. Hanna, but as the operation would have cost the national committee something like $130,000,000, and required an international agreement as well, even the most unsophisticated believer in free silver will have difficulty in going behind natural causes to discover the real reason for this movement.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MR BRYAN

Under the above caption Harper's Weekly prints the following: "Mr. Bryan belongs to an order of men that is at least as old as the art of writing. From St. Basil to Henry George, from Louis Blanc, Lassalle, and Karl Marx to Jules Guesde, William Jennings Bryan, and Governor Atgeld, men of this kind have been imagining human sorrows where no sorrows existed, human sufferings where there had been prosperity and happiness. They have been trying to relieve the woes conjured by their imaginations by war on the system of civilized government, under the protection and encouragement of which the human race has developed into its present high estate; under which, too, wealth and the comfort of all classes have increased so rapidly that men of the last century, if all this progress of material well-being had then been foretold, would have scoffed at the prophet for predicting achievements far beyond the power of man to accomplish.

On the part of the socialists it has been now a war against factories, now a battle with the results of inventive genius; again it has been a scheme to divide all wealth, to give to the occupier all the benefits of the land, and to deny the owner any benefits whatever; now the theory has been that men would be happier if the state should own the land or confiscate the rents; again it is declared that the institution of marriage is an evil, or that men would better fulfill their destinies if they called one another "brother;" now the farmer is to be able to borrow money of the government on his growing crops to the amount of 80 per cent. of their market value, and then again the government is to lend every citizen ten dollars or more whenever his necessities may require. Some of the schemes are mad enough to excite laughter, like a few of the extravagances of the Ocala platform; but others, like many of the declarations of the programmes adopted at the congress of Basle in 1869, or at the congress of Gotha in 1875, are more menacing

'Out of the Socialist movement, which has grown stronger or more noisy since its half-educated orators and writers enjoy the freedom of the press and of speech, have come crude laws in some parts of this country, which have resulted in the exclusion of capital from the states that have adopted them, and in consequent loss of population. In Europe there have come societies of anarchists, bomb-throwing, assassinations, and finally the 'International,' which is endeavoring to teach the workingmen that their class everywhere ought to be dearer to them than their country. At the basis of it all is the jealousy felt by those who do not prosper of those who do. All these movements, which began to gather strength in Europe with the French Revolution, but whose doctrines were taught by some of the early fathers of the Church, are, in their essence, war on capital, and on government which protects and fosters both capital and labor.

"Mr: Bryan is of this movement. He may not know it, but Socialism, whose finest fruitage is anarchy and murder, is the philosophy of his candidacy and campaign. Beyond his feeble and ignorant presentation of his money heresy lies the deep abyss of Socialism, into which, consciously, or unconsciously, he is inviting the American people to plunge."

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H MYERS,

Queen & Crescent Route Half Rates to Mexico City.

Round trip tickets at one fare for the round trip will be on sale Nov. 7th to 10th from Cincinnati and the North on account of meeting of the American Medical Congress at Mexico City. These tickets are good on fast vestibuled limited trains and good until December 31. to return, for particulars address, W. W. Dunnavant, Trav. Pass. Agt., Cleveland, O.

ROORBACKS ARE RIPE.

Winged Slanders That May Spread In a Night.

SOME NOTABLE CASES REVIEWED.

Origin of the Word "Roorback"—First Victims of the Political Scourge—The "Morey" and "Murchison" Letters—The Fate of Lord Sackville-West—Burchard's Memorable Blunder.

With election day bearing down upon us it would be well for ardent politicians to brace themselves and be ready for roorbacks. It is the season for them. Just before election times the roorback spreads its black wings for a wide flight, and it sweeps over the country more swiftly than the hurricane and penetrates the consciousness of the public with such sudden ubiquity that no one can tell from what direction it came.

The Century Dictionary defines the roorback "a campaign lie," but it is more than that. It may be a campaign blunder, a quibble of speech, a premeditated mis-

THE ROORBACK AS VIEWED BY AN EXCHANGE.

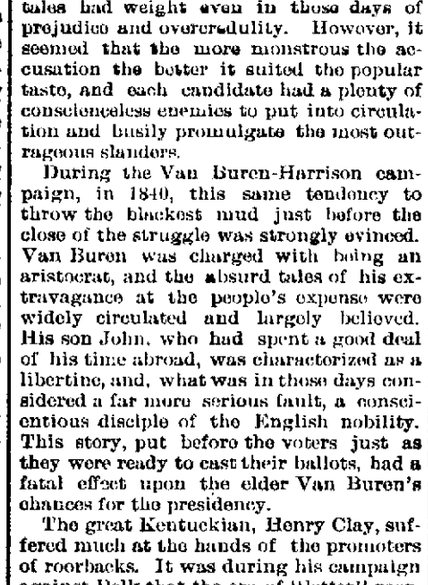
construction, an unfortunate allusion, or a complication of circumstances redounding to the misfortune of one candidate and the consequent advantage of his opponent. Then there are various unclassified sorts of roorbacks too numerous to mention, and, besides, for all we know, fate may have still other kinds "up her sleeve," as the modern slang goes, wherewith to slaughter the unsuspecting candidate in the immediate or remote future.

As will be remembered by elderly people, the word roorback came into use subsequent to the publication, during the presidential campaign of 1844, of certain fictions, entitled "The Travels of Baron Roorback." But these were not the original "campaign lies." Slanders of some kind have found their way into nearly every presidential campaign since the time of Washington. In the contest between Andrew Jackson and the younger Adams the most stupendous lies reflecting upon the reputations and families of both candidates were sown broadcast on the eve of election. Jackson was accused of deeds of bloody violence. Handbills, headed by representations of coffins, inscribed with the names of men whom the general was accused of having caused to be hanged during the Creek war, were scattered about, while Adams was charged with the perpetration of acts so bestial and disgusting that it is a wonder that the vile tales had weight even in those days of prejudice and overcredulity. However, it seemed that the more monstrous the accusation the better it suited the popular taste, and each candidate had a plenty of conscienceless enemies to put into circulation and busily promulgate the most outrageous slanders.

During the Van Buren-Harrison campaign, in 1840, this same tendency to throw the blackest mud just before the close of the struggle was strongly evinced. Van Buren was charged with being an aristocrat, and the absurd tales of his extravagance at the people's expense were widely circulated and largely believed. His son John, who had spent a good deal of his time abroad, was charactorized as a libertine, and, what was in those days considered a far more serious fault, a conscientious disciple of the English nobility. This story, put before the voters just as they were ready to cast their ballots, had a fatal effect upon the elder Van Buren's chances for the presidency.

The great Kentuckian, Henry Clay, suffered much at the hands of the promoters of roorbacks. It was during his campaign against Polk that the era of "letter" roorbacks commenced. Clay wrote what was called the "Raleigh letter," in which he radically opposed the annexation of Texas, a question which was a burning one at the time, and afterward, thinking he had made that letter too strong, wrote the "Alabama letter," which was more conservative in its bearing upon annexation. These letters were boomerangs. They angered the north and displeased the south and defeated Clay himself.

Since that day several other roorback letters have figured in campaign history, not-



GEORGE OSGOODBY.

ably the "Morey letter," launched at the head of Garfield, and the "Murchison letter," which figured in the campaign of Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland in 1888.

The "Morey letter" was undoubtedly the most ingenious piece of deviltry in roorback annals. About three weeks before the election of 1880 there was published in New York city in a newspaper (now defunct) called New York Truth a letter alleged to have been written by the Republican candidate for the presidency. It was produced facsimile and ran as follows:

[Personal and confidential.]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1880.

DEAR SIR—Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand.

I take it that the question of employees is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals of companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest.

We have a treaty with the Chinese government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the general government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing and corporate interests are conserved in the matter of labor.

Very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

H. L. Morey, Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass.

This was at once denounced by General Garfield as a forgery, but the facsimile of the manuscript had by this time received wide circulation and had done great damage. Furthermore, a prominent member of the Democratic national committee, who was familiar with General Garfield's handwriting, publicly expressed the opinion that the letter was genuine. The affair made a great hubbub, and much bitter controversy grew out of it. A few days before election an attache of the newspaper in which the letter was published was arrested on a charge of forging it, and an investigation was begun by the court of oyer and terminer in New York. The evidence produced showed that there was no such person as H. L. Morey of Lynn and made it plain that the letter had been concocted and a forgery committed for political effect. The man who was accused was held for trial, but was finally released, a nolle prosequi having been entered in the case. One of the witnesses who testified to the genuineness of the letter was, however, convicted and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

The "Murchison letter," though not a forgery, was the result of a trick perpetrated by one George Osgoodby under the pseudonym of Charles F. Murchison, which acted as a sensational roorback against Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party.

On Oct. 24, 1888, there was published a letter purporting to be written by Charles F. Murchison of Pomona, Cal., to the British minister at Washington asking advice in regard to the political situation. Appended to this was the reply of Lord Sackville-West, the minister addressed. The letter said that the writer was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but he still considered England the mother land. The writer further said that the information he sought was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give assurances to many other persons in the same situation as himself for the purpose of influencing their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of the United States government in respect to questions in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct.

The British minister replied that "any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity," and that "the party in power is fully aware of that fact." Minister West further said that in respect to the "questions with Canada which have

LORD SACKVILLE-WEST.

been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the senate, and by the president's message to which you allude, * * * allowances must be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election."

This letter of the British minister was not only a roorback for Cleveland, who was president of the United States as well as candidate for re-election, but proved to be a boomerang for Lord Sackville-West himself. The president regarded the minister's reply to "Murchison" as an unwarranted interference in the politics of this country by giving political advice to American citizens and notified the British government of his conduct. No action being taken by that government for his recall, the president on Oct. 30 notified him that his presence as the representative of the British government was no longer agreeable to this government, and his passports were delivered to him.

What was probably the most disastrous roorback ever launched was the Burchard blunder, which contributed so largely to the defeat of James G. Blaine in the campaign of 1884.

On the afternoon of Oct. 29, 1884, on the very verge of election time, a mass meeting of ministers was held in the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York. This meeting was in compliment to the Republican nominee and was attended by more than 1,000 clergymen of all denominations. After Mr. Blaine had been presented Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, who had been selected as spokesman for the ministers, made a short address in the course of which he said, "We are Republicans, and we don't propose to identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism and rebellion." This alliterative phrase was taken up by the Democrats with a hue and cry that resounded from one end of the country to the other and was written and printed and told in all the languages used in the United States and with telling and fatal effect upon Republican prospects.

The present campaign is one of large issues and tremendous interest, and as a consequence many hot words have been spoken, and calumnies of unusual bitterness have been blown about by the winds of malice, but the influence of ante-election sensations is not so strong in these later days. People have gradually learned what roorbacks are. They expect them, laugh at them, and vote without reference to them.

By way of soothing unction for our national pride it should be here set down that the roorback is not a distinctively American institution. Within the memory of the writer the "baron" who first made his presence painfully felt in America, as has been told, betook himself to England the "merrie" and poisoned the political pie of 1887 with the punctures of his pen in the well remembered "Parnell letter."

The British awakening to the immense possibilities for underhand politics, as disclosed in the publication of this pernicious epistle, was one painful amazement.

The division on the second reading of the coercion bill was an event of critical importance for Tories and Unionists, and the London Times seized the opportunity for publishing a letter alleged to have been dictated by Mr. Parnell nine days after the Phœnix park assassination for the purpose of reassuring extremists. Ameri-

REV. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD.

can politicians of experience instantly recognized in this the familiar campaign roorback. The Irish members of parliament promptly denounced the letter as a clumsy forgery, devised for the purpose of influencing the division on the coercion bill.

The letter imputed to Mr. Parnell was a surreptitious apology for the conduct of the Irish members in denouncing the Phœnix park assassins. It contained secret intimations that, while it was necessary for them, for the sake of expediency and policy, to condemn the crime, they were not wholly sincere, for, while they must regret "the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death," they "could not refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts." The clumsy sentences were utterly unlike Mr. Parnell's terse, incisive style, and the London journal's intimation that the signature was put on another page, so that it could be conveniently torn off, cast suspicion upon the body of the letter, which was written in a strange hand. The practical refutation of the forgery was found in the events following the assassinations.

WALTER J. DAVIS.

Natural Habits of Cattle.

It is easy to see that cattle are at home in a moist and wooded country. The feral cattle of Texas and Australia never from choice stray far from the woods. Out on the western ranches there are, of course, few trees, and the beasts thrive fairly well; but, for all that, the conditions of their life are artificial and are not such as they would select if free to choose their own dwelling place. All cattle love to stand knee deep in water and under the shadow of trees. Their heads are carried low even when they are startled, so that they can see under the spreading branches of the forest. Compare the habitual position of the head of a cow with that of the head of the horse, pronghorn or guanaco, which live in the open and have to watch the horizon for the approach of enemies.

Then the split hoofs of the cattle are wonderfully adapted for progress over soft ground. In galloping through bogs or deep mud an ox or a buffalo will easily distance a swift horse. Their toes spread wide, and so they do not sink in so far as the solid hoofed animal. What is even more important, the open cleft between the toes allows the air to enter the hole in the mud as the foot is withdrawn, whereas a horse's hoof sticks like a sucker, owing to the partial vacuum below it, and can only be dragged out by a great muscular effort. Mounted hunters have been overtaken and killed by buffalo—African and Indian—owing to this fact.—North American Review.

South Pole Ice.

According to Dr. James Croll's estimate, the ice sheet at the south pole is at this age several miles in thickness, its upper surface being above the line of perpetual snow, and therefore not capable of melting away during the warm eras succeeding glacial periods. Further, when such an enormous mass of ice is again incrusted about the earth's surface, as some geologists believe may be the case in the process of time, the consistent supposition is that as soon as it begins to yield once more to the influences of a milder atmosphere, as its counterpart did long ages ago, the same process of flooding great areas of the earth will be repeated, and the same remarkable evidences of the presence of seas and oceans that no longer endure will be left behind. The theory entertained by Alfred R. Wallace is much to the point—namely, that as a past glacial age was melting into the tertiary period the seas in the northern hemisphere covered a much larger area than now and extended across central Europe and parts of western Asia, and the Arctic ocean was likewise enlarged. It is well known, by geological evidences not admitting of any question, that the lowlands of Europe were submerged, and that the Baltic, Caspian and neighboring seas were simply a part of the vast Atlantic ocean, instead of being landlocked waters, as they are now. — New York Sun.

Astonished the African.

George Starr, who travels through Asia and Africa gathering together tigers and lions for the menagerie, and members of strange tribes for the "congress of nations," once, while in the interior of Africa, found a Sudanese warrior, a perfect black Hercules, whom he was determined to get at any price. At first the warrior refused flatly, but when Starr told him he might demand whatever sum he pleased, he wavered. Finally, after long consultation with his friends, he told Starr, through an interpreter, that he would come, but added, "I must have my wife's expenses paid while I am away."

"All right," said Starr.

"And I must have all my mother's expenses paid."

"All right."

"And I must have money for my children."

"All right. How much do you want?"

"And ten months is a long time."

"I know it. Name your own figure."

At this the warrior, with a cunning gleam in his eyes, as if he were demanding a king's ransom, named a sum which in our money amounted to a little less than $15.

"And he nearly dropped dead," said Starr, "when I told him he could have it."—San Francisco Argonaut.

BRYAN IN ILLINOIS.

On His Way to Jacksonville, Where He Will Spend Sunday.

ROCK ISLAND, Ills., Oct. 24.—W. J. Bryan spoke to an immense gathering of people here today. He left Ottawa at 8:30 this morning and spoke at La Salle, Spring Valley and Kewanee before arriving here. He will reach Jacksonville tonight, where he will spend Sunday, talking en route at Moline, Monmouth, Bushnell, Macomb and Quincy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Oct. 24.—A howling, shouting, cheering crowd welcomed the triple nominee to Decatur, where he was down for two speeches and an hour's stop. When the train pulled in the depot a great crowd surrounded the car and it was with difficulty that Mr. Bryan reached the conveyance which was to take him to the places of speaking. Here the enterprising committee went the Charleston committee one better and instead of having the ordinary vehicle, a motocycle was brought into use and the candidate was conveyed on this horseless carriage.

The crowd was the feature. It was a crush from start to finish, and when the platform at the courthouse square was reached it was impossible for the nominee to gain it. While the crowd was not so large as at many places the crush was the worst experienced for many a day.

The other carriages could not get within 100 feet of that occupied by Mr. Bryan and the crowd of shorthand men with the party and for the local papers could not get near enough to report the speech. At the second speech it was but a repetition. The candidate did not dare to leave the vehicle and the few police were powerless. The press correspondents could not hear one word in 50 perhaps, and they were lucky if they did that. The return to the depot was a continuous ovation and it was hard to keep the excited admirers of the nominee from breaking over the police and doing bodily harm in their desire to show their affection.

The Capital City of the state of Illinois welcomed the Democratic nominee with a magnificent reception. Crowds that numbered up into the tens of thousand listened to him and noisily demonstrated their affection for him and their belief in the principles that he advocated.

Mr. Bryan delivered two speeches in Springfield, one at the courthouse and the other from in front of the state capitol.

Danville was the first stop after the nominee entered Illinois. From a stand near the courthouse Mr. Bryan spoke to an assemblage which numbered up in the thousands. Enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, and when Mr. Bryan quoted Congressman Joe Cannon in support of the free silver doctrine the crowd gave noisy evidence of its appreciation.

A 20-minute stop was made at Paris, and here Mr. Bryan condemned the money-changers, to the great delight of a few thousand people, among whom there were many farmers.

It remained for the little town of Charleston to originate a conveyance different from any found anywhere to take Mr. Bryan to the grounds where he was to speak. A gaily decorated platform was provided and placed on wheels and after Mr. Bryan and his party had ascended it 200 strong and willing hands wheeled it to a vacant lot, where the nominee addressed a large crowd of demonstrative farmers. He spoke for a quarter of an hour and his utterances were cheered and applauded repeatedly.

There was a stop of five minutes at Petersburg and one of 15 minutes at Havana. The train arrived at Peoria shortly after 8 o'clock last night.

MUCH GOLD IN ALASKA.

Report of the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says:

"There is great encouragement in the outlook for the Alaskan gold mines. During the year ending the first of this month $2,300,000 in gold bullion has been taken from the mines, the greater part being the product of low grade ores, much of which yielded less than $4 per ton. Almost any grade of gold ores now can be worked at a profit there. Confidence in Alaska as a gold-producing country increases with the development of her resources."

OH! WHAT A RELIEF.

"I suffered with terrible pains in my left ovary and womb. My back ached all the time.

"I had kidney trouble badly. Doctors prescribed for me, and I followed their advice, but found no relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Oh! what a relief it is, not to have that tired feeling day after day, in the morning as much as at night after a hard day's work, and to be free from all pains caused by Ovarian and Womb troubles. I cannot express my gratitude. I hope and pray that other suffering women will realize the truth and importance of my statement, and accept the relief that is sure to attend the use of the Pinkham Medicine."—MRS. JAMES PARRISH, 2501 Marshall St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

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ILLINOIS' BIG DAY.

The Republicans Paraded and Heard McKinley's Speech.

WERE REVIEWED BY THE MAJOR.

The Garfield Club of the Old Nineteenth Ohio District Also Called—Other Delegations From Green Springs, Cleveland and Massillon In Ohio.

CANTON, Oct. 22.—Illinois day at the home of the Republican presidential candidate was a notable one, but a number of other visits of note were made. All day long the streets were filled with marching clubs and the air with the music of bands.

The Illinois people began arriving as early as 2:30 a. m. and they were still arriving at noon. In the afternoon a parade was made in which local bands and local escorts joined, the day being bright and pleasant. Major McKinley reviewed the parade from the stand in front of his lawn, and when it had passed the marchers countered to mass around the stand for the speechmaking. Four addresses were made on behalf of the visitors. General John McNulta spoke for the city of Chicago, Hon. W. J. Calhoun for the state of Illinois, Robert C. Givens for the Republican clubs and P. J. Minter for the representatives of the labor organizations of Chicago and vicinity.

The Black Huzzars, who brought with them their splendid black mounts, including "Midnight," the fine steed Major McKinley rode on the occasion of the opening of the World's fair, had previously called and listened to a short, informal address. The Illinois people gave Major McKinley an ovation when he appeared to address them, and they applauded every sentiment of his speech. Before the Illinois people reached the house there had been a visit of the people of Poland township, Trumbull county, O., where Major McKinley spent many of his boyhood days with Judge Arrel of Youngstown, his old roommate, as spokesmen.

There had also been the Garfield club, of the old Nineteenth (O.) congressional district, which General Garfield had represented in congress. With this party came Captain William Wallace of Warren, president of the club; A. W. Jones, lieutenant governor of Ohio; State Senator James R. Garfield, son of the late president, and Congressman Stephen A. Northway, who delivered the introductory address.

Senator Garfield was introduced by Major McKinley when he had concluded his address, and the senator spoke briefly. As the major was leaving the platform, after speaking to the Illinois people, another delegation coming from Green Springs, O., and vicinity appeared and an address was made to them. An address was made in the house to a delegation of workingmen from Chicago, and soon afterward a splendidly uniformed club organized as the East End McKinley regiment of Cleveland, with officers mounted, appeared upon the lawn with F. G. Hogan as spokesman. This delegation was composed of seven companies of 60 men each, and presented a particularly handsome appearance.

Major McKinley scarcely had time to get dinner ere there was another delegation in his yard. This last one was the McKinley marching club of Masillon, with torches and natty uniforms. They were addressed by the major and then joined in the street parade.

Four heavy trains brought the Garfield club of the Western Reserve to see Major McKinley with the greetings of the old Nineteenth district, which General Garfield represented in congress for a number of years. To belong to this club it is necessary to have voted for General Garfield for congress. The delegation, which included residents of five counties, was introduced by Congressman Stephen A. Northway. They were received and addressed by Major McKinley while the Illinois parade was forming.

A delegation of five carloads arrived from Warren, Mentor and other towns in Lake county, O., including Poland, where Major McKinley received his early education and where he lived up to the time when, as a boy soldier, he shouldered his musket and went forth in defense of national existence. The party was introduced by Judge George F. Arrel of Youngstown, O.

To the Illinois people Major McKinley said:

Nothing has brought me higher gratification than this vast assemblage of my fellow citizens from the state of Illinois. Nothing could have been more pleasant than to have had the men you choose to bring your message—one of them that sturdy old veteran and splendid hero of the war, the friend of General Grant—your fellow citizen, General McNulta. The other, the friend of my boyhood, the college friend of more than 30 years ago, your fellow citizen, Mr. Calhoun. Then, too, in behalf of the clubs of the state of Illinois, to have had Mr. Given, whom I believe is the president of the largest Republican club in the United States bring the good will of those clubs to me here at my home; nor can I fail to mention the supreme satisfaction it has given me to have a representative of labor, that which lies at the foundation of all wealth and prosperity in our country, in behalf of his co-laborers, bring me assurance of support and confidence. I thank them and you for all these encouraging messages. I greet Illinois from one end to the other

> Not without your wondrous story,
> Can be read the country's glory
> Illinois, Illinois.

It has been my good fortune and pleasure to greet several notable Illinois delegations at Canton during the present campaign. All of them have been cordially welcome; but I beg to assure you that I am made especially glad in this celebration of "Illinois day" at my home, commemorative, I suppose, either of your admission to the Union in 1816 or of some one of your many recent achievements. But whatever it commemorates your presence here with representatives from all parts of your state testifies your devotion to the cause of our country, which is represented by the Republican party, and which a week from next Tuesday will be tried before the great tribunal of the American people.

The history of Illinois sparkles all over with great events like the heavens above us with their glittering stars. No commonwealth can boast of a better civilization, greater enterprise, thrift or energy. No commonwealth of the Union can boast of such agricultural wealth, and I have seen it stated that no territory of equal size in the worl shows such a uniform productiveness of soil as yours. You are a mighty empire in territory—but mightier in achievements and mightier in grander names. You have the immortal Lincoln. That's enough for one state. You have the mighty Grant, who filled the world with his fame as he journeyed in the pathway of the sun. Then you had Logan, and I bid the constituents from Logan's home, Southern Illinois, hearty welcome to my home today. Then you have Oglesby—grand old Dick Oglesby—and you have Tanner. You have swept by your sister states with a fleetness which commands admiration and wonder. You have an area exceeding that of England and Wales combined, but not a singles league of sterile land.

Your farm products have reached $270,000,000 in a single year, and some people seem to think you would produce more if you had free silver. Or more than $5 an acre for every acre of land. Now, that the price of wheat is going up and silver is going down, and your crops have been exceptionally good, I cannot see how even the mossy pessimistic can convince you, or themselves, that our present gold standard, which we have had since 1879, can be of the least possible detriment to you.

My friends, good money is as essential to the farmer as good crops. It is the boon of the farmer. Short dollars are as hurtful to him as short crops, and cheap money as injurious as low prices. Illinois is the first of the great corn states, with a production annually of 325,000,000 bushels, and for the decade from 1874 to 1883, averages 220,000,000 bushels, worth $70,000,000, or more than 30 cents per bushel. This was under the good times of a protective tariff. This was before the change of 1892. And I firmly believe that when we have restored the self-preserving, prosperity-producing, debt-stopping system again, your farmers will go on to greater and grander triumphs and enjoy equal prosperity with that of years ago.

It was announced from this platform that you had made the largest registration of any state in the American Union; and that ought to mean the largest majority of any city in the American Union for sound money and protection. What will be your answer to the open challenge to be made for public honesty and public morals? You can never permanently advance or prosper under any system of false finance or false political economy that was ever devised by the will of man.

You can only prosper upon honest, principles, honest purposes, honest laws, public and private honor. Agriculture will be prostrated, commerce will languish, mining will decrease and manufactures diminish if, to the misery of partial free trade, you add the heresy of free silver, which in this contest means the violation of existing contracts and the utter disregard and good faith and the absolute repudiation, in whole, or in part, of our public and private obligations. Disguise the issues as you may, the bold, cold, hard facts remain and no amount of chicanery or sophistry will hide them.

Are you prepared to take such a step as that? No, forever no, Chicago and the great state of Illinois will vote that the laws of our country must be supreme over all.

You will express your devotion to law, liberty and labor on Nov. 3. You will vote to maintain the honor of the country, and restore the great protective principle under which for more than a third of a century we enjoyed unprecedented happiness and prosperity.

Vote, my fellow citizens, not as partisans, but as patriots. Vote, not with your old parties, but vote for your homes, your firesides, your families, your wages and your labor; vote for your country's honor and for the honor of our glorious old Stars and Stripes. Once to every man and nation comes the supreme moment, the moment to decide in the strife of truth and falsehood for the good or evil side. What will your decision be on the 3d day of November? [Lend shouts of "Vote for McKinley" followed by continued cheering.]

CANTON, O., Oct. 23.—A unique gift to Major McKinley is strawberries and cream. They came from the second crop in Belmont county, O., and the visitors brought plenty of cream with them. The many visitors came from points where Mr. Bryan spoke on his recent dash through the state. It was a day of surprises. Only two delegations were expected, but six of the largest organized bodies which have yet come to Canton called at the McKinley home, besides thousands of other people. The streets were as crowded as on the big Saturday jubilees. The escort committees had not provided for such an outpouring of people, but the crowds were well ordered. Women marched in line in great numbers.

Major McKinley aptly termed it "Ohio day," as he could well do from the outpouring of Buckeye people, although Indiana, West Virginia and Pennsylvania were here in organized bodies, or merged into some of the big Ohio delegations. With the party from Medina county, O., were hundreds of students from Baldwin university and Wallace college of Berea, who made the welkin ring with yells. These people were from the extreme northern part of the state.

Thousands of people came from the distant river counties of the state in company with hundreds of their West Virginia friends across the river. Valparaiso, Fort Wayne, Plymouth and a dozen other Northern Indiana towns swelled the crowds in the evening with a Hoosier yell. Major McKinley gave greeting to the city council and officials of New Brighton, Pa., in his library.

Another party came from Guernsey county, O., and another from Morgan county, O., and Washington county, O., and the Boys' Brigade from Marietta, Ohio.

To the delegations from Morgan county, O., Washington county, O., and to the Boys' Brigade of Marietta, O., Major McKinley said:

Yesterday we celebrated what was known as "Illinois day." I think today may well be denominated "Ohio day." [Applause.] I have been doing little else since 9 o'clock this morning but receiving and welcoming to my home my fellow citizens and old constituents of my native state. I bid you all hearty welcome here today. I have just spoken to the people of three counties—Belmont, Guernsey and Noble—and I now face thousands of my fellow citizens from Washington and Morgan. This seems to me, therefore, a very appropriate time to indulge in reflections upon the precious memories connected with our statehood and advanced civilization. These representatives of Marietta recall to our minds that it was the first settlement in this great commonwealth, and I have thought it might not be untimely to pay some tribute to the great men, the noble pioneers, to whom we owe so much for our civilization and great commonwealth, for I recall many visits to Marietta and remember with pride and pleasure my receptions there. Perhaps we are too forgetful of the heroic part of our noble ancestors, the first settlers of the northwestern territory and the five or six states erected from its imperial domain, for we will not surrender fair Minnesota, the great wheat and flour state, if part of it does lie west of the Mississippi, your original boundary. [Laughter and applause.]

For there was a time when Washington was the only organized county in all that magnificent empire which stretched from Pennsylvania on the east to the Mississippi on the west, and from Ohio on the south to the great lakes on the north—an empire, I say, today more majestic than was ever presided over by any king or czar, because majestic in the peace and plenty and prosperity which its citizens may quickly and readily attain. Washington county may well boast a long line of eminent and patriotic citizens for they are the common pride of the state and country. It requires no effort of the memory to recall such great and honored names as Rufus Putnam, Major Tupper, Commodore Whipple, Judge Ephriam Cutler, Return J. Meigs Dr. Hildreth, Ohio's greatest historian; Dr. Andrews, of grand old Marietta college; that great organizer of the volunteer army, General Buell, General John H. Eaton, commissioner of the national bureau of education; sturdy old William P. Cutler, and that hero of Sherman's great march, General Fearing, and that other splendid soldier, Colonel Hildebrand, distinguished in the battle of Shiloh. These come my to mind as I speak to you, but I miss a familiar face and regret his unavoidable absence—that of my old friend, the brave and gallant commander of the Iron brigade, General Rufus R. Dawes, to whom I wish the greatest peace and happiness in his declining years, which are full of honor and the happy recollection of good deeds bravely done. [Tremendous applause.] It is such men as these, my fellow citizens, that have made our country great and deservedly distinguished above all others. I never speak to a Washington county audience. I never see the people from the dear old town of Marietta, the first settlement of the great west, without thinking of the boundless blessings these first settlers, perhaps unconsciously, brought to their beloved country and to mankind. It is impossible to speak to them without recalling the glorious ordinance of freedom that passed the American congress July 13, 1787, with but one dissenting vote. Well has Bancroft said of it:

"An interlude in congress (between the permanent disbanding of the old Confederacy and the adoption of the new constitution) was shaping the character and destiny of the United States of America. Sublime and human and eventful in the history of mankind as was the result it will not take many words to tell how it was brought about. Wisdom and peace and justice for the time dwelt among men and the great deed which could alone give continuance to the Union, came in serenity and stillness. Every man that had a share in it seemed to be moved by an invisible hand to do just what was wanted of him. All that was wrongfully undertaken fell by the wayside. Whatever was needed for the happy completion of the mighty work arrived opportunely and just at the right moment into place."

My fellow countrymen, may we all be inspired by the same blessed spirit of patriotism that moved the grand and great men who founded our government, and we have in the contest now upon us that which commands the highest patriotism and noblest aspirations of American citizenship. Our honor is impugned, our currency is threatened; our courts are assaulted; the very fabric of our government is involved in the controversy which we must settle one week from next Tuesday. [Great applause and cries of "we will settle it and will vote the right way."] This is not a partisan contest; it is a contest built upon genuine patriotism and looking to genuine Americanism. [Applause.] I was glad to hear my young friend, Master Arbour, representing the Boys' Brigade from the Congregational church. What he said was well said of the necessity of standing by the country, and I want to say to these young men that there is nothing half so good in all this world as clean hands, pure hearts and upright, noble purposes. [Great applause.] No danger can ever come to this republic so long as we carry the American flag in our hands and keep it in our hearts. I speak to all my fellow citizens of Ohio when I say that this is the year when you are to determine, each for himself, whether or not he wants to return to that prosperity from which he ran away in 1892; and whether or not he wants to continue that industrial policy which increases debts of the government and debts for the people and want and destitution for all of us. [Cries of "we want protection."] The Republican party stands for an honest dollar; for the maintenance of the public honor; for sustaining the public faith; for sustaining incorruptible the courts of the country; and for proclaiming to all the world that this is a government of law and that the law must be supreme over all. [Applause.]

In this great contest the Republican party has been designated to carry the banner that represents those great principles, and men of all political parties this year are rallying around that banner because it embraces what they believe to be the highest good of the people and the glory of the great republic. I thank you for this call and bid you good afternoon. [Continuous cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs and blowing of tin horns and beating of drums.]

AN ORGANIZED MOB.

So Carlisle Characterized the Crowd That Insulted Him.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—Secretary Carlisle found himself the center of widespread attention in consequence of the gross indignity offered him during his speech in Odd Fellows' hall in Covington. The first indications came in calls from friends and neighbors anxious to assure him of their detestation of the outrage. Later messages began to arrive showing that similar feeling existed in other portions of the state.

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce, regardless of political partisanship, called a special meeting and appointed a committee to give Mr. Carlisle a most urgent invitation to visit the chamber of commerce before he returns to Washington. A large delegation of gold Democrats from Walnut Hills called to urge the secretary to give them an address, but he was obliged to refuse.

Secretary Carlisle said it was the work of an organized mob.

To a wish expressed that better treatment awaited him at the speeches he is yet to make, he replied: "It makes little difference to me.

"It is an illustration of what may be expected everywhere if the principles of the Chicago platform prevail.

"Personal indignity and even personal violence will hurt those who attempt it more than it can harm me."

MADE VOTES FOR M'KINLEY

Prominent Louisville Democrats Mad Over the Insults to Carlisle.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—It is conceded that the insults to Carlisle in Covington will have a tremendous effect on the political outlook in Kentucy. The following prominent Democrats announced that their votes would be cast for McKinley as a direct result of the affair:

John H. Leather, president of the Louisville Banking company; John T. Starks of large clothing firm of Crutcher & Starks; Anger Cangray, cashier Louisville Trust company and Hon. Henry L. Stone. All these men have been Democrats, the latter being on the stump for Bryan.

New Trial For Cotell.

AKRON, O., Oct. 24.—Romulus Cotell, convicted of the Stone family murder has been granted a new trial.

A St. Louis Broker Fails.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—L. A. Coquard, a well-known third street broker, has filed an assignment. He gives his assets at $100,000.

THE DEATH OF CRISP.

It Came Unexpectedly In an Atlanta Sanitarium.

HAD BEEN AILING FOR YEARS.

The Sudden End Caused by Heart Failure—Would Have Been Elected United States Senator Had He Lived—Atkinson Likely to Get the Place.

ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—The death of Charles F. Crisp, the ex-speaker of the house of representatives, was a great shock to the whole nation.

Mr. Crisp has been an inmate of the sanitarium of Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, in this city, for several weeks. His condition had been reported as very low, but no fatal conclusion to his illness had been expected so soon. When a rumor got abroad several days ago that he was sinking it was vigorously denied at the sanitarium, where it was given out that he was getting better.

Mr. Crisp was the choice of the Democrats of Georgia to succeed Senator John B. Gordon in the United States

CHARLES F. CRISP.

senate and would have been chosen to that position by the legislature at the approaching session, had he lived.

His untimely death throws the political situation into chaos and makes the choice of senator a matter of great uncertainty. The legislature is almost unanimously for free silver, however, and whoever is named will be an advocate of that policy.

Governor W. Y. Atkinson, who has just been re-elected chief executive of Georgia for a term of two years, is prominently mentioned as successor to the senatorial seat, which would have been Mr. Crisp's had he survived. Should he enter and be elected, there would probably be a contest between Hon. Robert L. Berner and Hon. A. S. Clay, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee. Governor Atkinson's choice as senator would render necessary a special election for governor.

Mr. Crisp has been at the Holmes sanitarium five weeks suffering from malarial fever.

The immediate cause of his death was heart failure.

Mr Crisp had been in intense pain all day. Every few minutes he would suffer greatly, but no danger was feared at such an early moment. His wife, together with a sanitarium nurse, Miss Sharp, was watching at his bedside.

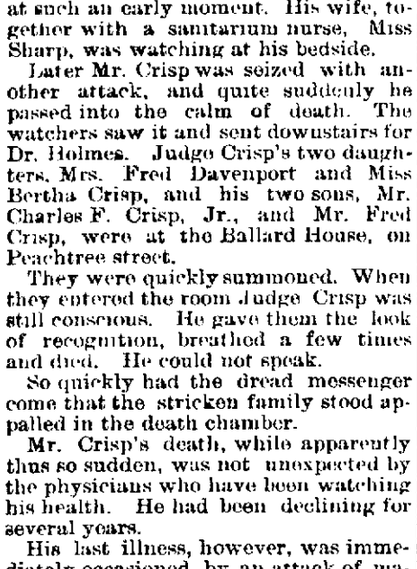
Later Mr. Crisp was seized with another attack, and quite suddenly he passed into the calm of death. The watchers saw it and sent downstairs for Dr. Holmes. Judge Crisp's two daughters, Mrs. Fred Davenport and Miss Bertha Crisp, and his two sons, Mr. Charles F. Crisp, Jr., and Mr. Fred Crisp, were at the Ballard House, on Peachtree street.

They were quickly summoned. When they entered the room Judge Crisp was still conscious. He gave them the look of recognition, breathed a few times and died. He could not speak.

So quickly had the dread messenger come that the stricken family stood appalled in the death chamber.

Mr. Crisp's death, while apparently thus so sudden, was not unexpected by the physicians who have been watching his health. He had been declining for several years.

His last illness, however, was immediately occasioned by an attack of malarial fever which he contracted at his home, Americus, a few weeks, but which itself yielded to treatment when he came to Atlanta. He was considered convalescent and only last Sabbath had ridden out. But, when renewed health seemed within view, he



GOVERNOR W. Y. ATKINSON.

was attacked by congestion of the lungs, which, added to the weakness of the lungs and heart, caused by two previous attacks of pleuro-pneumonia, resulted in death.

Definite arrangements have not been completed concerning the funeral, but it is understood that his body will ultimately rest at his old home in Americus, among the people who loved so well to honor him.

Honors befitting the high stations Mr. Crisp has occupied in the state and the nation will undoubtedly be paid his memory by the general assembly, which meets next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Speaker Crisp's death was not altogether a surprise in political circles, as it had been known for some months that he had not long to live and never again would be an active figure in public affairs. The speaker had several spells of illness in Washington. He suffered from asthma and later from heart trouble. His ill-health, however, did not become a matter of public notoriety until the past spring, when he was compelled to abandon a series of joint debates arranged with ex-Secretary Hoke Smith by reason of the advice of his physician that it would imperil his life for him to continue the debate, which had attracted great state as well as national interest by reason of the fact that it involved the position of the Democratic party of the state on the silver question as well as the senatorship from Georgia, for which the ex-speaker was an active candidate. The silver men won their fight and Mr. Crisp, had he lived, would have been the next senator from Georgia. He was a forceful speaker, but a man of great tact and possessed of other qualities that eminently fitted him for leadership in a parliamentary assemblage.

His first prominence in national affairs came from the skill with which he led his party in several warm election contests. The prestige he then acquired led to his election to the speakership after one of the most memorable canvasses in the history of the house. His chief opponent was Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas, whom he defeated after a struggle that was prolonged so that the house of representatives, contrary to custom, assembled on the opening day with the question of its next speaker still in doubt. As speaker Mr. Crisp was fair but firm. His rulings have been upheld, and though sometimes they were the subject of considerable criticism from his political opponents, he always commanded their respect and confidence. He was a pronounced advocate of the free coinage of silver and on one occasion his casting vote as speaker saved the defeat of a free coinage bill. On the other hand it was largely due to his firmness in ruling that passed the Sherman silver repeal law through the house, his ruling defeating a formidable filibustering movement led by Mr. Bland of Missouri and others.

Mr. Crisp was an Englishman by birth and in his early life had been identified with the stage.

This morning the body of the distinguished Georgian was removed from the sanitarium to the state capitol, where it will lie in state until 7:30 Sunday morning, at which hour it will be transferred to a train and borne under appropriate escort to Americus, Mr. Crisp's home, where the funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

A number of telegrams of condolence have already been received, including one from Secretary of War Lamont.

PEORIA, Ills., Oct. 24.—When William J. Bryan was shown the dispatch at Springfield announcing the death of Charles F. Crisp he expressed himself greatly surprised and deeply grieved at the death of Mr Crisp. He said:

"While I have known that Mr. Crisp was feeble in health I had not thought of his life being in danger. His death will be a great loss to the Democrats of the nation because he was one of the strongest men in public life. He was so kind to me during my four years of public life that I feel that his death is a personal loss to me."

Mr Bryan immediately sent a dispatch of condolence to Mrs. Crisp, sympathizing with her in her distress.

TRAIN ROBBED IN MISSOURI.

The Bandits Secured Several Packages of Jewelry and Escaped.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24.—A passenger and express train on the Chicago and Alton railroad from Chicago and St. Louis has been held up and robbed by four masked men at Blue Springs cut, between Independence and Glendale, Mo. The scene of the robbery is less than 20 miles distant from Kansas City. The train was flagged at the cut.

While two of the robbers stood guard over the passenger coaches the other two covered the conductor, engineer and firemen with their pistols and compelled them to go to the express car. There the robbers commanded the messenger to open the doors of the car, threatening to break in the doors should he refuse. After some delay the robbers were admitted to the car. They compelled the messenger to open the safe and extracted from it several packages.

The conductor of the train states the bandits secured nothing save several packages of jewelry. Having secured the package the robbers left the train and entered the woods. Though several shots were fired no one was injured. The train proceeded to Independence and information of the robbery was telegraphed from there. A deputy sheriff and posse left Independence at once and a squad of policemen was detailed from here, but it is thought the bandits are now safely out of the way. There have been three holdups in the Blue Springs cut. The James gang held up a train there in 1881.

The express messenger had surmised what the trouble was. While the bandits had been demanding admission he had quickly opened the safe, taken out the money packages and tossed them into a chicken coop. When he finally admitted the robbers to the car and opened the safe for them the strong box contained but two or three packages of jewelry.

THAT BOMB EXPLOSION.

The Death of Andrus at Yonkers, N. Y., Still a Mystery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Whether Hamlin J. Andrus, who was killed in his office by the explosion of a bomb Wednesday morning, came to his death by the accidental explosion of an instrument with which he was experimenting or whether the bomb was the horrible means to death of a suicide, or whether he was the victim of an anarchists' conspiracy are the questions still puzzling Yonkers.

Police Captain Mangin is positive that the explosion is due to accident, while Coroner Miles is certain that Andrus met his death at the hands of a murderer. Several suspects are being held.

Of all the people connected with the matter, the most perturbed man is John Andrus, the millionaire brother of the man who was murdered. He is still of the belief that murder was done and says he will spend half his fortune to get at the true inwardness of the affair, if necessary. He appears to be very nervous and has slept but little since the explosion occurred.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Fluctuations In Wheat the Week's Sensation.

A SURPRISING FOREIGN DEMAND.

A Striking Feature of Industrial Returns Are the Contracts Awaiting the Election—The Tone of the Iron Market Better—The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The event of the week has been the sensational advance of wheat to 83 cents for cash on Tuesday, a rise of 5½ cents, and its fall to 77 cents on Thursday, gaining 1⅝ cents on Friday. The rise was magnified by covering of speculative sellers who imagined the advance had gone too far, but was at the bottom based on an extraordinary foreign demand, which has engaged grain vessels from all Pacific as well as Atlantic ports for months ahead. How great the shortage in ordinary European supplies may be the point of doubt and speculation, but none show question that shipments from the Pacific coast to India and the decrease in Russia's yield are important and the buying of enormous quantities for export, with engagements of freight room at higher rates, express the belief of European dealers.

Wheat exports from the Pacific coast are large, and over 500,000 bushels per day have been engaged ahead for some time. The Atlantic exports, about 900,000 bushels larger than last year for the week, have been, in October, 6,570,213 bushels, flour included, against 5,086,388 bushels last year. It is worthy of note that western roads are complaining of a car famine, the demand for movement to markets being so great, though the actual receipts for three weeks at western ports have been 21,193,716 bushels, against 23,061,544 bushels last year, following a much increased movement in the quarter ending with September. Corn moves largely and at lower prices, having declined 1 cent for the week.

The most striking feature of industrial returns is the number of contracts conditioned upon the election. These already are enough to make business rather lively for a time, and many others are pending, which will probably be held back until Nov. 4. The buying of materials not only advance prices, but induces larger purchases of the finished products without conditions.

Buying of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg causes a slight advance, and all markets are strong for pig, but not for finished products. Very low prices are made for speedy delivery by mills wanting work. But the tone of the market is better, and a decided increase of orders appears in plates, about 3,000 tons for building vessels on the lakes and in structural work at the west, owing to contracts taken at Chicago for buildings at Boston, Toronto, Detroit and Minneapolis. There is also a great demand expected for cars, and the associations offers to sell iron until Nov. 6 to jobbers and large buyers at 1.05c, while steel bars are selling largely at 1c. A reduction in nails is expected, but the nail season is over, and the billet pool has little business.

Failures for the week have been 274 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 38 last year.

A PEACE MESSENGER.

Ambassador Pauncefote Bears Terms of Settlement to Olney.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—It can be stated authoritatively that the proposals that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, is authorized by the British foreign office to present to the state department embrace both the Venezuelan boundary question and the question of a general treaty between Great Britain and the United States whereby all future disputes will be submitted to arbitration. The nature of the proposals is such that it is believed that the dispute over Venezuela is much nearer to final solution than at any time since the trouble began.

It can be stated positively that no notes or negotiations of any kind have passed between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury since June 22 last, although reports to the contrary have appeared. The present negotiations will be resumed at the point where they were suspended at that date.

Mr. Olney's final proposal, on June 22, was that, so far as Venezuela was concerned, it should be embraced in a treaty of arbitration separate from the general treaty of arbitration. He insisted, however, that Venezuelan arbitration was a pre-requisite to any general arbitration, and that the arbitration should be final and embrace all the territory in dispute, settled as well as unsettled, Great Britain being opposed to including the settled districts. In view of the statement by the foreign office that the proposals about to be made give hope of a final settlement it seems likely that Lord Salisbury's answers to Mr. Olney's propositions of June 22 will be favorable, or in the line of compromising the differences on details.

The call of Sir Julian on Secretary Olney was one of courtesy, to present his respects after arrival and the question of arbitration was not taken up, except that arrangement was made for a formal meeting at the earliest moment Mr. Olney might suggest.

WHEAT RISES AGAIN.

News of Foreign Demand Causes an Increase In Price.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Wheat recovered from its panicky condition and closed with the very comfortable advance of 2⅝ cents. Unexpectedly strong cables and evidences that the money market was easing were the main causes of the strength. Corn and oats were proportionately strong, closing 1 cent up and ⅞ of a cent higher respectively. Provisions advanced 5@12½ cents. December wheat closed at 73 cents; corn closed at 28⅛ cents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The wheat market advanced here and closed at 80⅛c, owing to unexpectedly firm set of cables from Liverpool, accompanied by a goodly array of foreign buying and news from San Francisco of shipping wheat to Calcutta.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Isaac S. Bachtel is visiting friends in Jackson township.

John Mannweiler is ill at his home in West Tremont street.

Mrs. Wilbur Ogden has returned to Massillon from Cleveland.

Reed & Company's glass works will be working a full force of men before next week.

Miss Flora Welsh has returned home after a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Canton.

Mrs. A. T. Grant and three children, Ota, Ruth and Herbert, of near Wilmot, spent Sunday with Massillon friends.

Louis Klick, who lives near Elton, allowed a heavy log to drop on his leg on Friday, breaking the bone squarely off.

Rudolph Bauhof, a prominent citizen of Canton, died on Friday night. He was a marble dealer and came to Canton in 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Albrecht have gone to New York to attend the wedding of Mr. Albrecht's brother, next week.

Mrs. Alice D. Nunamaker, of Louisville, has been spending a few days with her daughter, Mabel, at No. 80 Henry street.

Clifford Bevington, aged seven years, who disappeared from his home in Canton on Thursday, has not yet been found.

The members of the Prairie Queen Council No. 38, Degree of Pocahontas, will serve oysters and lunch on election evening, in the vacant room in the opera block. The public is cordially invited.

Reuben Buhecker, in an affidavit sworn out before Justice Sibila, claims that William Lantz has frequently threatened to strike him, and he begs for protection. Lantz was arrested late this afternoon.

William Ward, who was arrested in Canton, charged with assaulting and attempting to rob Miss Lauretta Kress, has been bound over to court in the sum of $1,000 When arraigned before the mayor Ward pleaded not guilty.

William Oberlin, of Stanwood, was thrown from his carriage the other day in such a manner as to break his collar bone. Mr. Oberlin has many friends in this city who will hear of his unfortunate accident with regret.

A brief dispatch announces the death, in California, of Mr. Percy Pease, after years of suffering. Mr. Pease was related to a number of Massillon families, and was well known here, although he had not been here for many years.

One of the finest speeches of introduction heard in Canton, this week, was delivered by the Rev. Mr Dorsey, pastor of the A. M. E Zion church at Massillon, in presenting the Colored Men's McKinley Club. It was concise, eloquent, and hit the nail on the head.

James White has been arrested in Canton, on suspicion of being a noted Chicago crook. He was arraigned and was committed in fault of $300 bail. The authorities think they have made a good catch and will endeavor to secure some direct information leading to White's career.

Mrs. B. F. Sausser, aged 77, a sister of Messrs. I B. and J. R. Dangler, died Thursday at her home in Merchantsville, N. J. The funeral will take place Saturday, interment in Philadelphia. Mrs. Sausser formerly lived in Massillon, and was well known to many of the older residents.

Obediah Morgan, whom the thirst of citizens of West Lebanon and vicinity is rapidly making a rich man, was in town the other day. Excepting a slight increase in the demand for lager beer Mr Morgan says the village is in its normal state. The vigilant committee exists in memory only, and citizens spend their nights at home instead of patroling the streets.

J. S Snyder, who resides west of the city, has been a Democrat for twenty-five years but henceforth, he says, he is a Republican. In so doing Mr. Snyder follows the dictations of his conscience, and his love of country will permit of no other course. He was one of the many who called on McKinley, Wednesday, and he says the meeting has strengthened his belief.

Mrs. Mary McInnes, aged 73 years, widow of James McInnes, died on Friday night at the residence of Wm. Forrest, on the Kerstetter farm two miles north west of the city. Death was caused by old age and dropsy. Mrs. McInnes was born in Scotland and came to America, locating in Stark county when 32 years of age. Her living children are Mrs. Thomas Lindsey, of Crystal Spring; Hugh McInnes, of North Lawrence; John, William, Peter and Thomas McInnes, and Mrs. Lizzie Morris, of Indian Territory, and Mrs Wm. Forrest, of Massillon The funeral will be held from the Forrest home Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock Interment will be made at the Newman cemetery

A dinner of fourteen covers was given at The Sailer, Thursday night, in honor of Mr. Walter H. McLain, who contemplates a speedy retirement from the Batchelor's Club. Those who sat down to the beautifully appointed table, and no less perfect dinner were: Messrs. Walter H., John E., Clarence P. L., and Frank C. McLain. George W. Culver, Arvine Wales, Harry Pocock. James K. Peacock, Robert H. Day. Robert P Skinner, F W. Arnold, Maurice Bissell, Per Lee Hunt, and Prescott Burton. Those present and the ones absent in New York on a matrimonial mission were toasted, and the guests of the evening made eloquent response, drawing upon his own brilliant imagination and the product of the late Eugene Field. Mr. Day, in felicitous phrase, illuminated by many facetiae, lifted the veil, Mr. Bissell made a signt draft upon the poets, and Messrs. John McLain and Prescott Burton warbled their rarest songs "Paris, as I have seen it," was the subject of Mr. Culver's after dinner speech, while Messrs. Arnold, Pocock and Frank McLain responded to "Matrimony," and their former active relations with the club There were other post-prandial contributions of the proper sort, the evening being being brought to a close with a shower of good wishes for the groom-elect.

LONG IN THE SERVICE

MEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULS FOR MANY YEARS.

Horatio J. Sprague, Stationed at Gibraltar, Holds the Banner—He Will Celebrate His Semicentennial In May, 1898. Location of the Old Timers.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—As soon as the election is over many of the men who have been most active in the campaign will begin to study the consular and diplomatic list with a view to picking out a "good place" They will take into consideration three things—the geographical location of the post selected, the salary attached to it and the length of time the present incumbent has been there. Wherever the ambitious one sees a date later than March 4, 1893, after a man's name he will place a check mark against it. Any man appointed by the Cleveland administration will be considered fair game by the office seeker.

Of course, if Mr. Bryan should be elected, many of these appointees of Mr. Cleveland will put in a claim for retention on the ground that they were "free silver men" in years gone by. If they can prove their title clear, they will stand a good chance of being kept in place.

But the men who are most likely to remain in the consular service after March 4 next are the men who have held office for more than eight years. When an incoming administration has left a man undisturbed in possession of a consular office, or has promoted him to a better place, it is safe to say he possesses some business quality which makes him valuable to the service. There are many of these old time consuls now in office. Their experience ranges from 48 years down.

The banner consul is Horatio J. Sprague. He was made United States consul at Gibraltar on May 12, 1848, and he has held the position continuously since. Administrations have come in and gone out, parties have sprung into being and other parties have died, but Horatio J. Sprague has never given up his office. His salary now is $1,500 a year, and the fees of his office are a little more than $200 a year. Consul Sprague was born in Gibraltar, but he was appointed from Massachusetts.

Consul Sprague's service has been continuous. There is another consul who looks back to an introduction to the consular service antedating Mr. Sprague's, but the years he has served are not so many. William S. Campbell of New York was appointed consul at Rotterdam by Tyler 20 days after he had taken the oath as president, April 27, 1841. He held the place until July 20, 1861, when he retired from the public service, but on the 23d of the following January President Lincoln made him consul at Dresden. That position he filled until Aug. 31, 1869, when he retired again to private life. Not quite 24 years later—June 22, 1893—President Cleveland appointed him consul at Newcastle, where he now draws a salary of $1,500 a year.

Another veteran of the service is Robert S. Chilton, the commercial agent at Goderich, in Canada. Occasionally you will see in the news paragraphs something about Robert Chilton of the state department. Only recetly he went abroad on a mission connected with reforms in some of the consulates. This is the son of Robert J. Chilton of Goderich, and he has been connected with the state department as clerk, as chief clerk and as bureau chief for many years. During the Harrison administration he was private secretary to the vice president, and a very efficient, obliging and popular private secretary he was. The elder Chilton has been in the public service since 1852. On Jan. 1 of that year he was made a clerk in the state department. He was made commissioner of immigration Oct. 16, 1866, returned to a clerkship in the state department July 1, 1868, was appointed consul at Clifton Feb. 2, 1871, was transferred thence to Fort Erie and in 1882 was put at his present post of duty. He draws a salary of $1,500 a year, which is not much in veiw of his 45 years of public service.

Charles C. Green is the next veteran consul. He was appointed acting vice consul at Coquimbo, in Chile, Sept. 7, 1859, by the minister to that country. Nine months later he was made consul at Coquimbo, and he remained there until 1873, when he resigned. Nearly 20 years later President Harrison—Dec. 9, 1892—made him consul at Autofagasta, in Chile, where his compensation is a small amount of fees annually.

Most of these veteran consuls are stationed at places where the fees are inconsiderable, and in most cases they are men who are engaged in business. Some of them are natives of the land to whose government they are accredited. The consulship carries dignity and some privileges, and it helps trade. For this reason these men serve. Many of them receive no compensation, or at the most $5 or $10 a year. No one will be ambitious to supplant them. I think the post of agent at Buen Ayre, in the West Indies, which has been held since 1876 by Lodewyk C. Boye, for example, is perfectly safe. Mynheer Boye's fees last year were 0 dollars and 0 cents. This was just the amount of the compensation of Joao J. Nunes, who has been agent at Brava, on the Cape Verde islands, since 1862. Ernesto Canut, our agent at Palma, Majorca, in Spain, was more fortunate. He has served the United States for 26 years at that post, and his fees last year amounted to $17.50 for official and $2.50 for notarial work. Cirilo Molina, who has been our consul at Carthagena, Spain, since 1862, took in $48.75 in official and $2.50 in notarial fees last year.

Just 21 of our consular officers and agents have served 25 years or more continuously at one place. They are:

CONSULS.

Horatio J. Sprague, Gibraltar, May 12, 1848.
Cirilo Molina, Carthagena, Nov. 25, 1862.
Benjamin D. Manton, Colonia, Uruguay, Nov. 5, 1869.
Gerhard Gade, Christiania, Norway, June 25, 1869.

AGENTS.

Gustave Schoeller, Brunn, Austria, Nov. 15, 1865.
L. S. Nahmens, Cette, France, May 8, 1866.
August Sartori, Kiel, Germany, May 14, 1875.
James Martin, Kidderminster, England, March 10, 1870.
H. C. Brewing, Redditch, England, June 22, 1871.
John Neve, Wolverhampton, England, Nov. 16, 1869.
John R. Nichols, Hereford, Canada, June 6, 1870.
E. E. Abbott, Gananoque, Canada, Oct. 6, 1866.
R. R. Call, Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 26, 1866.
Christian Neilson, Old Hartlepool, England, Oct. 8, 1866.
Joao J. Nunes, Brava, C. V. I., July 8, 1862.
Ernesto Canut, Palma, Majorca, Spain, April 8, 1870.
Miguel Calzado, Port Marabella, Spain, Aug. 5, 1870.
Nasif Meshaka, Damascus, Syria, April 22, 1870.
Aly Mourad, Luxor, Egypt, July 13, 1871.
M. M. Fotion, Mytilene, Turkey, Aug. 18, 1868.

CONSULAR CLERKS.

E. P. McLean, Paris, Nov. 18, 1870.
J. A. Springer, Havana, Jan. 8, 1870.

Most of these positions are unimportant. Consul Sprague has a salary of $1,500 a year, and doubtless he makes something indirectly from the official fees which he is supposed to turn into the United States treasury. Unless fees are specified as part of his compensation every consul is required to turn them over to the government, but through a hocus pocus in which the fees are taken in by a native clerk and then turned over to the consul as an individual the treasury suffers the loss of fully 75 per cent of what is taken in at our consular and commercial agencies. Consul Gade draws $1,000 a year.

Of the other two consuls Cirilo Molina is entitled to fees, and he took in last year $48.75 for official work and some notarial fees, while Mr. Manton, who is also entitled to fees, received nothing at all last year. None of the commercial agents is at a very important place. Mr. Schoeller at Brunn took in $1,042 last year, and if he has the customary arrangement with the consul at Vienna, under whom he serves, he retained $521. It is usual for the agent to retain one-half his fees up to $1,000, but more than this amount he cannot retain, so none of the agencies named is worth more than $1,000 a year.

The two consular clerks receive $1,200 a year each. There are 13 consular clerks in the service—four of them receive $1,000 each and the other nine $1,200 each. Their appointments are for life or during good behavior, and they may be assigned to any post at which the secretary of state thinks their services are needed. There are three of these clerks now at Paris, two at Havanna, two at Washington and one each at Rome, Kanagawa, Cairo, Honolulu, Southampton and Berlin.

One of the consular clerks at Paris, E. P. McLean, has had a lively experience in the foreign service. He was appointed vice consul at Leipsic in 1872, vice commercial agent at Konigsburg in 1879, vice and deputy consul general at Berlin in the same year, deputy consul general at Paris in 1882 and vice and deputy consul general at Paris in 1896. George H. Scidmore, the clerk at Kanagawa, is brother of Eliza Scidmore, who has written much about the Japanese over the signature Ruhamah. He began his clerkship in 1876, and he has been successively vice consul at Dumfermline, vice consul at Osaka and Hiogo, vice consul general at Shanghai, vice and deputy consul general at Kanagawa, special agent to investigate claims in the Fiji islands and deputy consul general at Kanagawa. Hubbard T. Smith, one of the $1,000 clerks at Paris, began as a clerk in the war department in 1876 and was employed at various times in the census office and the treasury department. Incidentally he was with Francis Wilson's Comic Opera company as a comedian for a time. From the treasury he was transferred to the state department as a clerk, and thence promoted to the consular service. Others of the consular clerks have had equally varied experiences.

Some old timers in the consular service are John Hammill, who was first made consular agent at St. Helen's in 1871, retired in 1887 and was reappointed a year later; William Knoop, who was made vice consul at Dresden in 1869 and appointed vice and deputy consul general there in 1892; M. A. Jenkin, who was made vice consul at Hankow in 1871 and four years later interpreter at that post; Howard Fox, who was made deputy consul at Falmouth in 1863 and consul at that place in 1874; Elias Pellet, who was made commercial agent at Sabamilla in 1866, made consul there in 1874, retired in 1880 and was restored to the service in 1892, becoming vice and deputy consul at Barranquilla in 1893; Letterio Pivrone, who was made vice consul at Messina in 1871 and vice and deputy consul in 1893; J. C. Quiggle, who was consular agent at Cornwall from October, 1871, to March, 1872, consul at Port Stanley and St. Thomas from August, 1887, to April, 1890, and was appointed commercial agent at Collingwood in 1892; John F. Valls, who began as a clerk in the consulate at Matamoras in 1870, and after service in various capacities at that port was made vice and deputy consul general at Laredo in 1893, and Albertus Vinke who has been vice consul or vice and deputy consul at Amsterdam since 1868.

Of the 1,094 men now holding commissions in the consular service 594 have been commissioned since March 4, 1893. Of these 46 had been in the consular service before, most of them by appointment of Mr. Cleveland in his first administration; 23 were simply promoted to places in the consulates where they had been stationed prior to March 4, 1893; 22 were transferred from other posts, and 10 were men who had retired in Mr. Cleveland's term and had been reinstated by him.

Charging the 46 reappointments against this administration and subtracting the appointments which represent promotions and transfers, we have 537 out of 1,094 consular offices filled by Mr. Cleveland, which means that the next administration may have 537 consular offices to bestow.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

KANSANS IN CANTON.

Three Hundred Railroaders Visited McKinley.

PENNSYLVANIANS ALSO THERE.

Delegates From the Charities' Convention at Pittsburg Called—Big Crowds From Armstrong County, Pa., and Van-Wert County, O.—Other Visitors.

CANTON, O., Oct. 24.—Three hundred railroad men of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, Kansas, after traveling over 1,000 miles, have called on Major McKinley. He made a magnificent address in response to the presentation talk of H. B. Morris, president of the Emporia (Kan.) Railway Men's "Sound Money" club, under whose auspices the excursion was given. Archibald M. Baird also spoke for Topeka railway men.

A delegation of 100 men and women representing the directors of the Poor and Charities Association of Pennsylvania, which just closed its session at Pittsburg, also called on Major McKinley. Their spokesman was John M. Groff of Lancaster, Pa.

Van Wert county, O., was represented by about 300 people, mostly farmers Frank A. Huffman of Van Wert introduced the delegation.

The major's first response for the day was to Mr. W. H. Elliott, who spoke on behalf of delegations from New Castle and Logansport, Ind., who reached the McKinley home about noon.

A delegation also called from Armstrong county, Pa., and Hon. D B Heiner of Kittanning made the introductory speech.

The Armstrong county delegation presented to Major McKinley a handsome mirror, the product of a glass factory in Armstrong county.

To the Armstrong county (Pa.) people Major McKinley said:

I am honored by this visit from my fellow citizens of Armstrong county, Pa.

I am glad to meet the men of all occupations in that great county. We are engaged this year in a great political contest, and it is the interest you feel in the outcome of it that brings you in such a large assemblage at my house this morning. It is because you have made up your minds ("to vote for McKinley") on the side of the question you mean to vote for this year. You know in your own experience, you know from what you have suffered in your employments and in your homes, what this doctrine of free trade has done for you. You know, my fellow countrymen, that four years ago you were enjoying a prosperity greater than you had ever enjoyed before. The workingmen of this country in that year had the largest share of the largest product that was ever produced in this country or any other country of the globe.

All that has changed. The people of this country thought they wanted a change of policy. It is their right, it is their privilege—the proud privilege of the people of the United States to inaugurate any public policy which they believe is best for them. They have tried this policy, and they are called upon, or will be, in the next ten days to express their judgment upon that change. What will the vote of Armstrong county be? [Vociferous shouts of "for McKinley 3,000 majority," followed by continuous cheering, lasting several minutes.] Your county presents within its own borders the best possible evidences of what a protective tariff will do. Twenty-six years ago we did not manufacture any plate glass in the United States. It was all manufactured in some other country. There were people who said we never could manufacture plate glass in the United States. That there was something about the atmosphere that prevented us from manufacturing plate glass. And yet in 26 years we have become almost the greatest manufacturing nation of plate glass of any in the world. The price of plate glass has been constantly falling, so that it is within the reach of the great mass of the people in this country—a thing we never believed possible 26 years ago. We have demonstrated and you have demonstrated in your own county that we can manufacture tinplate in the United States. They said we could not do that—we said we could and we did.

The fact is there is nothing the people of the United States cannot do if you give them half a chance. Now what we want to do is to restore the policy we abandoned four years ago. Whether we can get back to that high water mark or not I do not know. But the only way to approach it is to overturn the policy that led us away from it. Some people seem to think that the way to return the prosperity is through the mints of the United States. Some people seem to think that the way to keep up prices is to dilute the money of the country in which prices are paid. Some people seem to think that whenever the prices of a product go down then the value of the money ought to go down; and that whenever the prices of wheat fall then the value of the dollar must fall. They seem to think that whenever a change of price or the cost of production in this country lead to lower prices the standard of money must go down. We do not believe any such thing. If you lower the value of money, as you have lowered the price of plateglass in the United States, what would the value of your money be today? What we want is an honest, unchanging standard of value. We want an honest dollar for honest labor. All we ask in this country is an opportunity to earn honest dollars. My fellow citizens another delegation is coming. Much as I would like to speak to you at greater length I cannot detain you any longer.

I only want to express the great gratification I have had by the frequent calls from your great state of phenomenal majorities. If every man from Pennsylvania who has visited me in the last two months will vote the Republican ticket we will have a larger majority than you gave to Governor Hastings two years ago. I want to thank Mr. Maysmith and the men of your great glassworks for those beautiful gifts, a specimen of their handiwork which they have brought me today. I esteem it the greatest honor that could come to me to have the confidence of the men who toil in my own country. I appreciate the confidence they have given and the sympathy they have expressed for me and the assurances of support they have given to me more than I can find words to adequately express. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for this visit.

The Tom Watson Conferences.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 24.—Tom Watson of Georgia, Populist Chairman Washburn and H. W. Reed, national Populist committeeman of Georgia, have had two long conferences in this city. Washburn and Reed said fusion was the object of the conference, but what was accomplished or what agreements were made or agreed to, none of the three prominent politicians would say.

Big Demonstration In Wheeling.

WHEELING, Oct. 24.—Tonight the Republicans will practically close their campaign in this part of West Virginia with a big street demonstration.

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